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Regional Forester's 1958 REPORT

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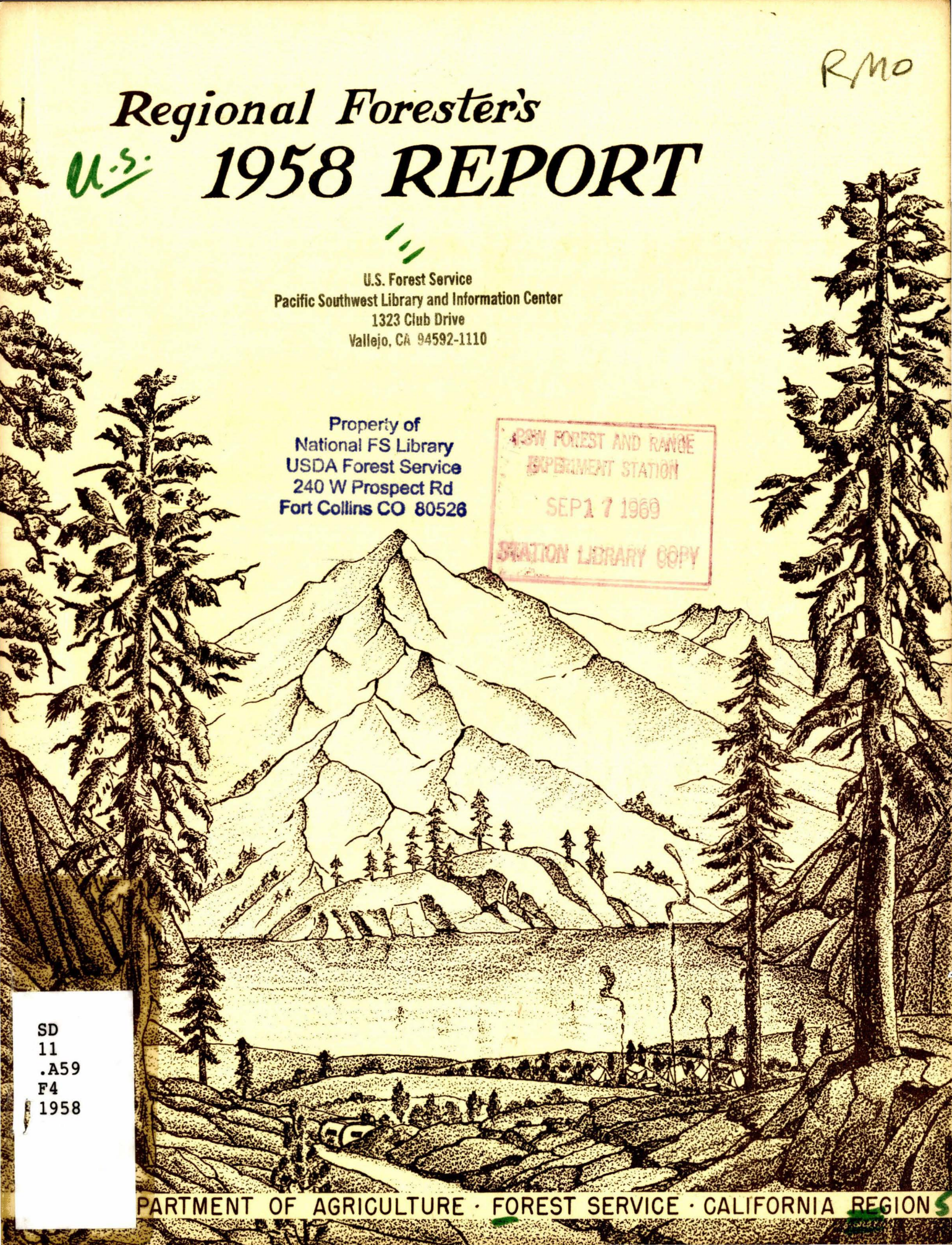

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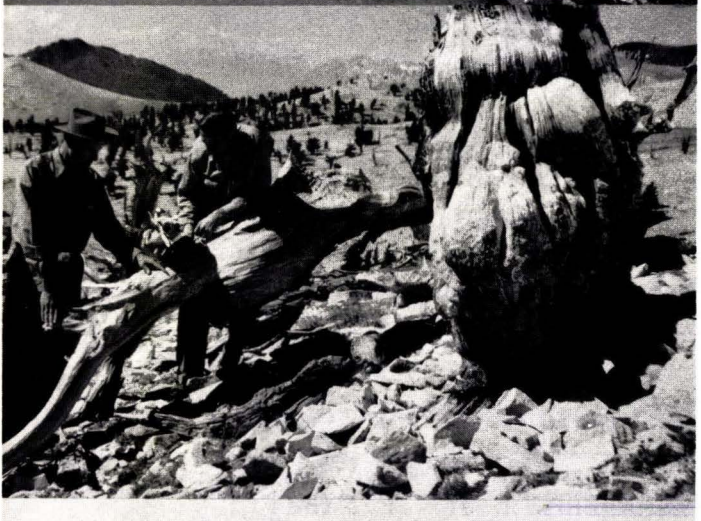
PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE · FOREST SERVICE · CALIFORNIA REGION

REGIONAL OFFICE DIVISIONS AND FORESTS
R - 5

Regional Forester	Chas . A. Connaughton	630 Sansome Street San Francisco 11, California

Divisions	Chief
Engineering	K. Webb Kennedy
Fire Control	Norman J. Farrell
Fiscal Control	L. P. Wilsey
Information & Education	Grant A. Morse
Lands	Millard M. Barnum
Operation	Donald R. Ball
Personnel Management	A. Allen McCutchen
Range & Wildlife Management	Reginald M. DeNio
Recreation	Wilfred S. Davis
State & Private Forestry	Willis C. Branch
Timber Management	Burnett H. Payne
Watershed Management	Lloyd A. Rickel

Forest	Supervisor	Headquarters
Angeles	Richard F. Droege	115 S. Los Robles Ave. Pasadena, Calif.
Cleveland	Stanley R. Stevenson	1196 Broadway San Diego, Calif.
Eldorado	Guerdon Ellis	Placerville, Calif.
Inyo	Joseph T. Radel	Bishop, Calif.
Klamath	Charles A. Yates	Yreka, Calif.
Lassen	Veldon A. Parker	Susanville, Calif.
Los Padres	Roberts E. Jones	Federal Building Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mendocino	Robert E. Dasmann	Willows, Calif.
Modoc	Joseph F. Thornton	Alturas, Calif.
Plumas	William A. Peterson	Quincy, Calif.
San Bernardino	Donald R. Bauer	Federal Building San Bernardino, Calif.
Sequoia	Eldon E. Ball	Porterville, Calif.
Shasta-Trinity	Paul W. Stathem	1615 Continental St. Redding, Calif.
Sierra	Walter J. Puhn	3525 E. Tulare Fresno, Calif.
Six Rivers	Wesley W. Spinney	23 - 5th Street Eureka, Calif.
Stanislaus	Russell P. McRorey	Sonora, Calif.
Tahoe	Henry E. Branagh	Nevada City, Calif.



HIGHLIGHTS OF 1958

"Operation Outdoors" - continued program in rehabilitation and development of recreation facilities on the national forests. Over 650 family units rehabilitated and 575 new units completed.

Twenty-eight thousand acres of Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest set aside as Botanical area.

New Placerville Nursery in production. Widespread use of bulldozers to clear brush fields for planting.

Further development and use of Air Tankers - over one million gallons of chemical used in making 7,000 Air Tanker drops on more than one hundred fires.

Over 770,000 hunter visits and 1,860,000 fisherman visits on national forest lands during 1958.

One hundred and forty-three people in R-5 received awards for superior service or management improvement suggestions.

Marked increase in survival and growth of planted trees was noted where extensive use of bulldozer was made to clear planting areas.

Approximately 6,600 acres of range land treated with measures such as seeding, waterspreading, fertilization, and chemical control to increase livestock and wildlife forage supplies.

Constructed 50 miles of road for recreation, fire, and administrative purposes, as well as 65 miles of timber access roads. Timber purchasers constructed 450 miles of access road.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE REGIONAL FORESTER

CALIFORNIA REGION, FOREST SERVICE

This report deals primarily with activities and accomplishments involved in administration of the national forests in California. Administration of the national forests provides for management of each resource for sustained production, for use and benefit of people dependent upon it, and for the correlation of all uses. This includes protection of the resources from insects, diseases, fire, and other damaging agents.

The work and responsibilities of the Forest Service is not confined to administration of the national forests alone. Two other important phases of our work are cooperative work with other public and private agencies and research, both of which are directed toward improving forest wildland management regardless of ownership.

Forest and wildland research in California is carried on by the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, a branch of the Forest Service at Berkeley.

MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The national forests in California are managed to best serve the needs of all the people of the State and Nation. Increasing intensive management of all renewable resources - water, timber, forage, wildlife, and recreation - is imperative if the national forests are to serve the needs of our expanding population. During 1958 more intensive management procedures were initiated in the California Region especially in the fields of recreation and water management. The procedures are patterned on the principle of multiple use. The multiple use concept is applicable to large areas such as a watershed, or a working circle. It may, and often does, apply on individual acres.

In applying multiple use to a management unit the objective is to obtain the greatest possible benefits by the integration of all uses and services into a single coordinated combination of uses. The multiple use concept for the national forests is equivalent to wise use.

A number of the multiple use management activities involved in protecting, improving, and perpetuating the resources of the forests are set forth in this report.

RECREATION

"Operation Outdoors"

The five year recreation program continued with significant progress in both new construction and rehabilitation despite increased use and requirements for maintenance, clean-up, and caretaker services. During 1958 over 575 new family units were constructed and approximately 650 family units were rehabilitated. Plans were completed and approved for 24 campgrounds involving more than 1,000 family units. Progress is being made, but the gap between recreational needs and what we have been able to provide in recreational use facilities continues to widen. A greatly accelerated "Operation Outdoors" program must be set in motion before we will be able to narrow this gap.

Resource Study

During 1958 Region 5 started a complete inventory and study of the recreational resources of the national forests. This information is needed to integrate properly the development of land for recreation use with the development and use of other forest resources in the multiple-use program. In addition to its purpose for adequate land-use planning, the study has other uses. California State Legislature adopted Public Law No. 32 in 1957 calling for a state-wide study of outdoor recreation resources so as to document what we have in recreation resources, what we will need in the future, and to coordinate recreation development on a state-wide basis. During 1958 the Congress enacted a law providing for a nation-wide study of outdoor recreation. Region 5's present project is designed to provide data for these studies as well as for planning purposes.

Field work for these studies is nearly completed. Compiling data, preparing maps, and integrating recreation plans with other forest resource uses is planned for 1959.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Forest Regeneration

More than 8,000 acres was planted during the year representing a slight increase over 1957's plantings. The highlight of the year was the marked increase in survival and growth of planted trees due to favorable climate and to the extensive use of bulldozers to clear planting sites in brush fields and in the McGee burn on the Sequoia Forest. A contract helicopter sprayed 3,000 acres of the Haystack burn on the Klamath to kill competing vegetation.

Fig. 1. Two planting machines in use on cleared brush field. Three men planted over 7,000 trees per day. This is many times the rate of hand planting.

The new Placerville Nursery went into production this year and was seeded to three million trees most of which will be planted on the forests by May 1959. The Placerville Nursery also produced 36,000 hybrid pines. Nursery personnel conducted pollination work to produce two hybrids which show considerable promise for California forests. The Knobcone-Monterey cross seems well adapted to planting of watershed forests (southern California) and will be tested extensively. The Coulter-Jeffrey back-cross appears to have considerable value for planting in central and northern California because of its resistance to the pine reproduction weevil (a weevil which kills small trees.)

Widespread use of bulldozers for clearing brush fields highlighted the re-forestation program. Tests and techniques for doing the work had been previously worked out on the Eldorado, Stanislaus, and Lassen Forests. Complete clearing of the land prior to planting results in excellent survival and rapid growth rates for planted stock. On gentle slopes with favorable soil conditions, planting machines were used successfully at lower cost.

The average cost for reclaiming brush fields to full tree production was $72.00 per acre. More widespread use of planting machines and improved techniques will further reduce costs.

A large portion of the 900,000-odd acres of unstocked national forest land, mainly brush fields, are on slopes well adapted to mechanical brush disposal. Reclamation of these brush fields can be a reality under current developed techniques. On slopes too steep for machinery tests using fire and hormone sprays for clearing the brush are being conducted. Parts of the 900,000-odd acres of poorly stocked national forest lands in California could receive similar treatment.

Fig. 2. Brush fields such as this cover many thousands of acres in northern California. Their growth potential for timber or livestock and game feed is high, depending on soils.

Most of these brush fields should be rehabilitated and tree growth again established to help meet the future needs for forest products anticipated by the TRR.

Pest Control - Diseases:

Removal of 4 1/2 million alternate host plants (ribes) from 36,000 acres of federal, state, and private land aided in control of blister-rust which kills sugar pine and other white pines, Private contractors

working under the technical supervision of the Forest Service accomplished the control work. The State of California gave significant financial support for the cooperative project on state and private lands.

Further research resulted in finding 29 more rust-resistant sugar pine trees in northern California, bringing the total number now available to 82. Trees discovered in 1957 were released from competition, adequately marked and protected and fertilized to stimulate cone production. These rust-resistant trees will be tested for their ability to transmit resistance to progeny through seed. Some of the resistant trees were grafted and pollen collected for cross-pollination work in 1959. Breeding for rust-resistance will be centered at the Placerville Nursery.

Dwarf mistletoes are now recognized as one of the chief causes of reduction in growth and killing of trees in many stands. Two pilot test areas have been selected on the Lassen and Plumas National Forests where control is being applied to see what can be accomplished to improve methods and ascertain costs.

Pest Control - Insects

Insect activity abated somewhat in 1958, especially in the vicinity of large burns, but bark beetle activity increased generally throughout the State.

Logging of insect-infested trees and the salvage of dead timber through ten timber sales plus direct control work brought the bark beetles under control on the 1955 Haystack burn on the Klamath Forest. Logging of insect-infested timber has been promoted throughout the State resulting in effective control of insects in many places. Sanitation-salvage-logging, particularly in southern California, is being emphasized as a bark beetle preventive measure. On Alamo Mountain, Los Padres National Forest, a sanitation-salvage sale which started in November is directed toward preventing epidemics by removing trees of greatest insect susceptibility.

Fig. 3. Insect control by spraying with helicopter.

Three hundred acres of pine on the Stanislaus and Eldorado forests was sprayed by helicopter to control an outbreak of the pine reproduction weevil.

In southern California direct insect control was intensified. On four national forests 3,700 trees were felled and treated with chemicals. Under cooperative arrangments with the State of California insects were also controlled on 26,000 acres of private land in or adjacent to the national forests. Costs were shared by the Federal and State Governments and private owners.

A full time technical advisor helped advance the work on the southern forests.

Pest Control - Animals:

Porcupine control work was intensified in 1958 in an effort to reduce losses in some of the most heavily damaged areas. Over 56,000 acres were treated at a cost of eleven cents per acre. The Fish and Wildlife Service cooperating with the Forest Service held a three day school in Alturas to train control workers in techniques and methods.

Seed eating rodents continue to be a source of great damage to forest crops and planted seed. Large quantities of seed for use on areas needing reforestation were treated with rodent repellents by the Fish and Wildlife Service under cooperative arrangement with the Forest Service.

Timber Stand Improvement

Timber stand improvement work was done on approximately 50,000 acres in timber-sale areas. This intensive cultural treatment improves rate of growth and quality of lumber being grown.

Management Plans and Inventories

Timber Management plans for eight working circles totaling more than one million acres were prepared by the forests and submitted for review. About one-third of the timbered area in the region remains to be mapped and approximately one-half to be cruised. We expect to complete this job by 1962.

The Region cooperated with the California Forest and Range Experiment Station in testing a method of determining timber volumes in southern California by stereoscopic measurements of tree sizes on aerial photographs. The new method looks promising. Analysis will be completed in 1959.

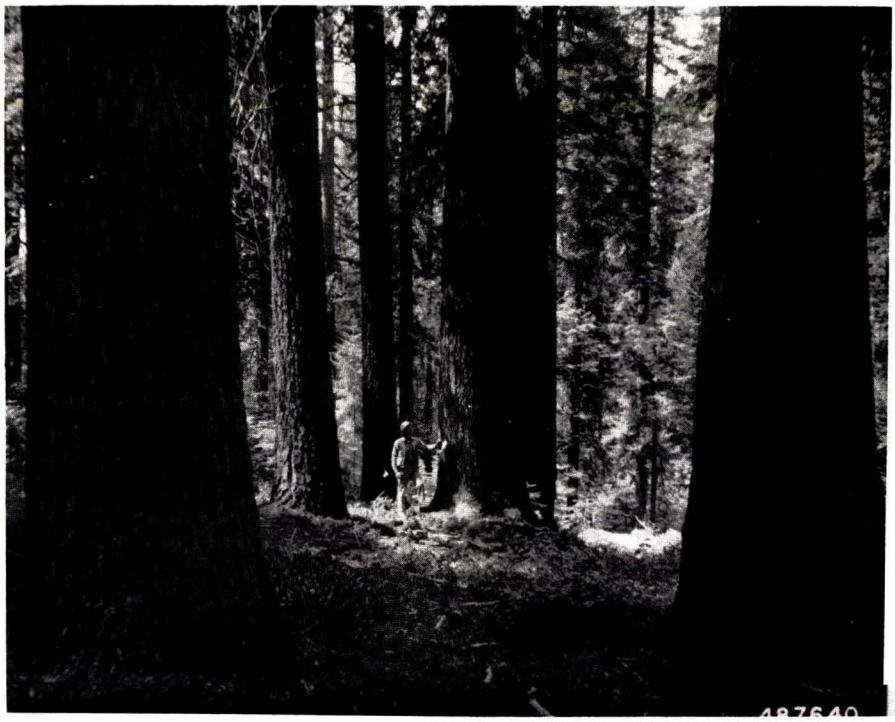


Fig. 4. Typical stand of old growth timber. The stand is slated for cutting to remove mature and defective trees.

Timber Sales

The timber cut for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1958 was 946,067,000 board feet valued at $11,811,879. This was some 23 million board feet less than the 1957 cut due to drop in the market. During FY 1958 some 1,033,939,000 board feet were sold at a value of $11,889,670.

RANGE AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Range Management

1958 was an average forage production year on livestock ranges. Spring ranges, especially in the annual type, were good but the dry fall did not produce the usual fall feed.

Approximately 125,000 head of cattle and 120,000 head of sheep were grazed under permit during 1958. The value of meat produced from the national forest forage crop used by these animals is conservatively estimated at more than $5,500,000.

Construction of 9 new water developments and 27.5 miles of fence was accomplished in addition to regular maintenance of all range improvements.

Range Analysis

The range analysis program (for livestock and big game) is progressing. To date 241 allotment analyses have been completed.

Completed range allotment analysis plans (using the three step method) are giving rangers realistic figures on allotment capacities for livestock and big game. They also provide the ranger with plans for seeding and improving the ranges to secure maximum production of forage. Several range improvement programs which have been in operation in the past few years have resulted in additional forage for which increases in livestock numbers have been authorized.

Fig. 5. Typical transect type of set-up used in range analysis program.

Range Revegetation

Approximately 6,600 acres of range lands was treated by such measures as seeding, waterspreading, fertilization, and chemical control to increase livestock and wildlife forage supplies and improve over-all watershed conditions. Constructions of 18 1/2 miles of fence protected new plantings during the establishment period. Purchase of 14 pieces of specialized equipment (rangeland drills, sprayers, and trailers) made possible a greater, more efficient, and safer revegetation program.

Fig. 6. Brushland Management - chamise-chaparral converted to perennial grassland in foreground.

Brushland Management

Treatment consisting of crushing, burning, seeding, and chemical control of brush sprouts and seedlings was accomplished on 11,050 acres. This effort is beneficial to watershed, timber, fire control, and range and wildlife management activities.

Wildlife Management

During 1958 California national forests were favored with 770,000 hunter visits and 1,860,000 fisherman visits. The role of the national forests in providing public hunting and fishing opportunities assumes greater importance each year.

Wild animals and fish are products of suitable habitat. The protection and development of such habitat is partly a job of coordination of other land activities and partly a job of direct action. The coordination of all major activities with wildlife habitat maintenance is a practice receiving increasing attention on national forest lands as a part of multiple use management.

Each year brings forth additional plans to impound the waters of major rivers and streams for use in generation of electricity, irrigation, manufacturing, and household use needed by our increasing human population. On major water projects affecting national forest lands desirable provisions to protect wildlife values are recommended to licensing agencies by the U. S. Forest Service, State Department of Fish and Game, and U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Where proper provisions are made to protect related resources, water impoundments result in a net gain for wildlife and recreation. Popular Shasta Lake is a prime example of such a multi-purpose project. During 1958 studies of water release needs on nine projects were completed.

Examples of direct habitat improvement for wildlife will be found on every national forest within the region. Many of these direct habitat improvement projects are partnership jobs involving the State and the Forest Service. One fine example of team work was completed during 1958 in Glenn County at Plaskett Meadows. California Wildlife Conservation Board provided funds to construct dams to create two fishing lakes. The Forest Service constructed camping facilities and picnic grounds under "Operation Outdoors" adjacent to these waters. The Department of Fish and Game planted the new lakes with fish. The result is a popular fishing and recreation area.

In addition browse-way projects, browse improvement projects, and other wildlife habitat betterment work is is progress throughout the region. The work should pay off in - fish in the creel, game in the bag, and shots for the camera.

LANDS

Bristlecone Pine Ancient Forest in the White Mountains, a 28,000 acre tract containing the oldest known living thing, was classified as a Botanical Area.

The Boundary Adjustment Program continued with streamlined land ownership adjustment plans in operation on all national forests. Three Acts of Congress authorized transfer of parcels of land between National Parks and National Forests during 1958. Other exchanges and transfers involving approximately 4,600 acres of land were completed.

Rights-of-way involving a total of about 130 parcels for forest development roads were approved during the year. The Region's rights-of-way program is now keeping pace with the road construction program.

Minerals

Public Law No. 167, The Multiple Use Mining Law, provided for field preliminary examinations on 27 areas totaling 1,800,000 acres during 1958. Publication of notice has begun on 23 acres of 1,163,000 acres; the 150-day answering period was completed for 20 areas giving the Forest Service the essentially unrestricted right to manage the vegetation and surface resources on 1,030,000 acres.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

A Division of Watershed Management was created in July 1958 to meet the mounting pressures for multiple use coordination and protection of soil and water resources. The responsibilities of the Division fall into three categories:

1. Multiple-Use Coordination.

2. Soil and Water.

3. Flood Prevention Programs.

A start has been made on reviewing functional resource plans to determine extent of multiple use coordination within the present plans.

Progress has been made in the preparation of Ranger District multiple-use management plans. To date eight plans have been completed.

The Division has been very active in making field observations of watershed management conditions and practices, and to study problems in coordination of uses. Plans are being formulated to give increased attention to the watershed aspects in the public land multiple-use program.

The National Forest Cooperative Soil - Vegetation Survey program was continued through 1958. The survey of all national forest lands in Tehama County was completed in August. Soil interpretation and management planning phases of the Big Creek Pilot - Soil - Vegetation Survey project was started.

In cooperation with the California Forest and Range Experiment Station two water management pilot areas on the Angeles National Forest are being treated. On the first the riparian vegetation was removed. On the second the brush has been deadened by chemical spray on deep soil slopes. Water measurements are being taken to determine how much additional water can be made available and at what cost.

Flood prevention programs continued on southern California watersheds. Intensified fire protection, fire preplanning, and channel stabilization work was carried on. Some 70 small dams were built to stabilize the Big Santa Anita tributary.

The Arroyo Grande project (First Public Law 566 project authorized in California) received intensified fire protection.

U. S. Department of Agriculture emergency funds were allotted for five burned areas where the steep denuded slopes created a serious threat to developments below. The seeding of national forest lands was coordinated with the California Division of Forestry and local agencies who undertook similar emergency steps on the non-federal lands. The Stewart burn on the Cleveland National Forest and the Monrovia burn on the Angeles National Forest were the two largest areas receiving emergency treatment.

FISCAL MANAGEMENT

Business Management

Forest Reserve Fund receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958 were:

Timber Sales	$10,873,052.
Grazing	223,385.
Land Uses	480,946.
Power	30,383.
TOTAL	$11,607,766.

Receipts this year were $4,164,843 less than last year. The reduction is largely due to the continued slump in the lumber market which affected volume cut and stumpage prices.

Counties received $2,950,592.41 as their share of National Forest receipts for expenditures on schools and roads.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

People are the common denominator regardless of location or walk in life. The most important job in successful resource management is to have the right person who has full public respect in the right place. We are proud of our management team, the climate in which they work and the resource of young people growing to meet the challenge of California's tremendous economic expansion. With 2,200 full time people we are not staffed to do all that we would like to do in bringing public lands and resources to high levels of continued production, but we are gaining.

Sixty professional foresters were hired in 1958. This is the first time in several years we have met recruitment objectives. In addition, several Range Conservationists, Wildlife Biologists, and Landscape Architects have joined our professional staff. Engineers are still needed on most forests.

Recruitment prospects for foresters and other scientists look encouraging for 1959. Summer employment of forestry and engineering students increased 25% for a total of 193 representing 134 accredited schools throughout the nation. Many of these students will compete for career employment when they graduate bringing new ideas from all parts of the nation.

Forest Service personnel were among those federal employees who received pay increases in June to offset in part the rising cost of living. This helped relieve pressure in hiring and keeping qualified personnel. Salaries offered by competitive employers are still above ours, especially in the engineering field.

Safety and welfare of Forest Service employees continued to be a major concern. Accident frequency for 1958 was the lowest on record. For this progress we feel a measure of satisfaction, but men are still being injured, some critically, some fatally. Forest work, especially fire suppression, is hazardous requiring constant safety effort and education.

This yaar 143 persons received awards for superior service or for management improvement suggestions. The awards covered many activities. Improved efficiency and economy of government operations resulted.

OPERATION

Rapidly increasing ranger district workloads caused the creation of the following new ranger districts on or about January 1, 1958:

District	Forest	Headquarters
Ukonom	Klamath	Happy Camp
Redwood	Six Rivers	Klamath
Tish Tang	Six Rivers	Willow Creek
Hyampom	Shasta-Trinity	Hayfork
Trinity Lakes	Shasta-Trinity	Weaverville
Bass Lake	Sierra	Oakhurst

Inadequate housing continued to be a region-wide problem. However, the situation was eased slightly by the construction of 12 dwellings, seven barracks, five utility buildings, three offices, and one lookout tower during 1958. Additions were constructed to 29 dwellings, 19 office and utility buildings, and three lookout towers to provide space for expanding forest business.

Fig. 7. Newly constructed addition to Ranger Station office.

ENGINEERING

Roads and Trails

The road and trail program continued at an accelerated rate, including the construction of timber access roads by the Forest Service and by timber purchasers. Accomplishments this year entailed construction or reconstruction of 65 miles of timber access roads by the Forest Service and 450 miles by timber purchasers.

Increased recognition was given in 1958 to construction of roads for other than timber access purposes. Fifty miles of roads were constructed or reconstructed for recreation, fire and administrative purposes.

Thirty-eight miles of forest trails providing access for fire and recreation purposes were constructed or rebuilt. Many of these trails were in the high country providing for more recreation use.

Construction of nine new permanent type bridges was accomplished. Twenty-two obsolete or inadequate bridges were replaced with new permanent structures.

Cartography

A series of Forest Development Transportation Plan Maps were completed covering an area of approximately 10,975 square miles.

New administrative maps of two national forests on a 1/2 inch to the mile scale were completed. Work was initiated on two other forests.

Nearly 600 square miles of horizontal and vertical control was completed on the Modoc National Forest.

Water Resource

Sanitation systems at ranger stations, headquarter stations, and recreation areas are being checked and improved, where necessary, to meet health standards prescribed by the Public Health Service, State and County health organizations.

The Region cooperated with the Sacramento Municipal Utility District in working out multiple-use management problems on the American River water development project. Construction was started on parts of the overall project which include the creation of or increasing the capacity of six reservoirs in the American River drainage. Most of the reservoirs will be located on or near national forest land. Approximately 275,000 acre feet of water will be impounded when these reservoirs are completed.

FIRE CONTROL

An all time record was broken when the Region was peppered with 1,694 lightning fires - 813 more than the five year average. Man-caused fires were held to 603 - 32 below the five year average, even though it was the driest fall in over a century.

Two fires, one by children with matches and one by a young man firing a tracer bullet, accounted for over 80% of the entire acreage burned. On October 3 an explosive brush fire swept into the Angeles National Forest from the City of Monrovia, burning 10,970 acres. On December 14, the tracer bullet started a fire in the parched watersheds of the Cleveland National Forest. The fire burned 66,300 acres, 41,070 within the forest.

Fig. 8. Tanker and crew in operation on fire, following air drop of borate mixture.

Fig. 9. PBY - 1,500 gallon capacity - cascading water in test drop.

The expanding air attack program proved its worth as a tool in the fire kit during 1958. Over one million gallons of chemical was used in making 7,000 air tanker drops on more than one hundred-thirty fires. Many new techniques, organization improvements, and new aerial equipment were developed as the year progressed. Use of aircraft for smoke jumping, carrying cargo, reconnaissance, chemical drops, and transport of fire fighters accounted for 8,953 hours of flying.

The Redding Air Base pilots flew over 400 sorties and the smoke jumpers made 255 jumps on 103 fires. Plans are complete for a new and expanded base at the Redding airport.

Training received emphasis in 1958. The Fire Behavior Training Course was completed by 75 selected men. Seventy contract pilots and aircraft owners attended three training sessions. Helitack training was extended to all forests in the Region. Advanced Fire Training was given to Fire Control Assistants. Individual schools were held on all forests covering all phases of fire control. A special training team conducted prevention and law enforcement sessions throughout the Region.

Additional guidelines, policies and regulations for air attack were issued. Two new training movies were completed and work started on a Southern Zone training aids center.

The Arcadia Equipment Development Center helped design new slip-on fire pumper units for pick-up trucks; a new pyrotechnic kit for backfiring; a field tester for fire pumps; a helitank for large copters; a copter born pump and tank unit called the helipumper.

The Region's famous three man law enforcement team secured convictions of 37 criminal cases with eight pending. Eighty-nine civil trespass cases and 206 technical violations were initiated during the year.

Operation Fuel Break, a joint Regional Office, California Forest and Range Experiment Station, and California Division of Forestry project to modify fuels for fire control purposes was initiated.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

State and Private Forestry work is concerned with aiding responsible agencies in effecting better protection, management, and use of all non-federal forest and watershed lands in the State of California and Territory of Hawaii. Federal assistance to owners of private land is provided largely through cooperative partnership arrangements with the State and Territory. On-the-ground services to the land owner are provided by the State under federal grant-in-aid programs supervised by the Forest Service. Federal cost-sharing is available under the Agriculture Conservation Program.

The most important and best known of Federal - State cooperative programs concerns fire protection of non-federal lands. Under this program the State is aided in providing a basic level of fire protection on nearly 20 million acres of private timber and watershed lands. Similar assistance is given to the Territory of Hawaii to help build an organization for adequate fire protection of the vital Island watersheds.

Four State of California forest nurseries were in operation during 1958 under a cooperative program designed to furnish trees at cost for planting private lands. These nurseries distributed 3,105,000 trees, which is double the number shipped in 1957. Continued expansion of nursery capacity will be needed as economics and interest permit an acceleration of planting the two million acres of idle private forest lands in the State.

Six Hawaiian forest nurseries distributed 268,000 trees on the five major islands. Many non-native trees are being planted to start timber forests under the cooperative planting program. Technical advice and help has been provided the Territorial Forester on inventories, marketing, and utilization of present merchantable trees.

The State of California furnishes management and marketing services to forest land owners under a third Federal - State cooperative program. Nine service foresters provided on-the-ground management help to 859 owners involving 178,793 acres. Gross returns to small forest owners helped is estimated to be $543,000.

A grass-roots inquiry of problems and solutions to gain improved management of small private forest properties was sponsored by the State and the Forest Service.

Other cooperative activities and responsibilities include Civil Defense coordination for USDA, Rural Fire Defense, Agricultural Conservation Program and promotion of Conservation Reserve under the Soil Bank Act.

INFORMATION & EDUCATION

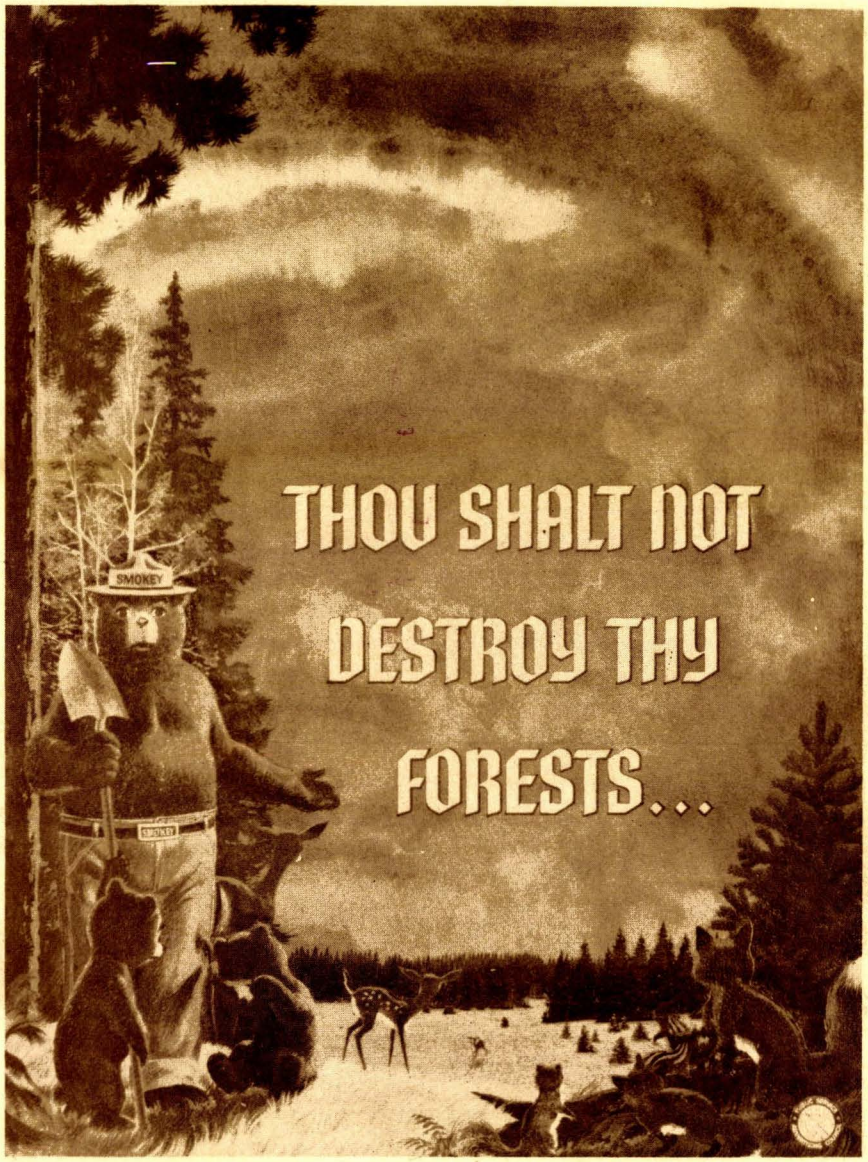
The Penny Pines Cooperative Plantation program continues to grow. Since the inception of Penny Pines program 17 years ago over $20,000 has been contributed for the establishment of plantations.

Requests from individuals and groups for information and education items and services are increasing annually. Recreation maps of ranger districts continue to be in great demand. Printed material covering national forest activities and natural resource conservation have been requested by many individuals and groups. News Releases, illustrated talks, photographs, exhibits, and assistance to writers are activities requiring considerable effort.

Conservation and natural resource education was furthered extensively through women's groups, youth activities, educators, and others.

The Division published the new information booklets WHAT, WHERE, AND WHY for Region 5, and PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Region has 394 prints of 56 motion pictures produced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. During FY 1958 the films were viewed 1,980 times by a total audience of over 200,000 people of all ages. The Region has additional prints of other films which are shown frequently. The films THEN IT HAPPENED and WILDLIFE AND THE HUMAN TOUCH were first in the number of times viewed although WOODLAND MANNERS was seen by a greater number of people. New California films now available are WATERSHED WILDFIRE, CHAMISE TO GRASS, HOSE LAY, and RESIDENCE INSPECTION. The last three were produced as training films.



Remember–Only <u>you</u> can **PREVENT FOREST FIRES!**

AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE—SAN FRANCISCO